Amusements.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville

CANARY & LEDERER'S ROOF GARDEN-S:15-The Merry World.

EDEN MUSEE-Concert.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Trille.

GARRICK THEATRE-8:30-Thrillis STER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8:15-Vaudeville. MANHATTAN BEACH-Day and evening-1492, etc. TERRACE GARDEN-S-Gasparone

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New-Hork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Liberal Ministry has resigned; Lord Salisbury will be asked to form a new Cabinet, which is likely to consist of Liberal-Unionists and Conservatives. === An Anarchists' plot is said to have been spoiled by the vigilance of the German police of Kiel and Hamburg. = Advices from San Francisco state that another attempt will soon be made to overthrow the Dole Government on Hawaii and re-

Domestic.-The Rev. Dr. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's Church, preached to the members of the 7th Regiment at the State Camp. - Many persons were scalded by the explosion of a steam fitting on a whaleback steamer on Lake Michigan. == Baccalaureate sermons were delivered be-Preparations were completed for the boat-

City and Suburban.-The Excise law was vigorously enforced, even in many of the uptown hotels, it being almost impossible to get drinks. ==== It was announced that a great skating-rink was to be built at a cost of \$300,000, ---- A man fell from a toboggan stide at Coney Island and

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday Lowest, 70 degrees; highest, 83 degrees,

On the third page this morning will be found several columns of reading matter which will command the attention of the legal fraternity. It consists of a review of the laws passed by the recent Legislature which are of special interest to lawyers. The record is valuable not only as showing what the Legislature did, but also what it did not do, for mention is made of a considerable number of important measures which failed of enactment. The session laws of this year, it may be noted, are to be printed in two volumes, one containing general, the other special statutes, instead of being put together in numerical order, as heretofore. The advantages of this change remain to be proved.

Of course Superintendent Aldridge knew all about McClelland's suit to compel Controller Roberts to pay his salary for May. Those who thought he didn't must be unusually green. Why, he actually made an affidavit in support of Me-Clelland's claim, and it forms a part of the papers put in Judge Herrick's hands. That confirms the suspicion that Aldridge is the instigator of this proceeding to circumvent the action of Governor Morton and the Civil Service Commissioners. Judge Herrick, it happens, has alside did mistake it. The Hudson Bay Company, proved by the people, and the street-sweeper and ready rendered an important opinion anent the a British corporation, recognized it, and paid Civil Service section of the revised Constitution. and will, of course, feel bound to follow his own rulings. Controller Roberts has wisely decided to make a vigorous resistance to McClelland's the whole of it, exactly as bounded in the Treaty

There is no doubt that the Rosebery Ministry have resigned, the official announcement having been made in London last evening. This result has been considered inevitable for some time, but at first it was scarcely thought that the Government's defeat on a triffing matter on Friday would bring about their downfall. In fact, it was supposed that the defeat was purely accidental, but now there seems to be reason for be lieving that a plan was deliberately laid by the Opposition and that the Government were caught napping. It is understood that Lord Salisbury has been summoned to Windsor Castle and that he will confer with the Queen to-day, and speculaton is already rife as to the character and composition of the new Ministry.

rudder of the St. Louis on her first voyage westward was not serious, for the vessel was kept

rudder was taken out yesterday, and before and the boundary should be not where the treaty Wednesday another will be in place and every- put it, but where present British interests seem thing in readiness for the St. Louis's third pas- to dictate. sage of the Atlantic. Readers will not overlook

An unusually large number of judicial offices are to be filled by the people at the election next fall. One place on the bench of the Court of Appeals will become vacant, and not less than sixteen Justices of the Supreme Court will have to be elected, mainly because of the creation by the new Constitution of an Appellate Division of that court. The importance of the selection of good men as candidates is apparent to every intelligent observer. Unfortunately, however, the judicial districts are by no means evenly divided politically; in some of them there is a large Republican, in others an equally large Democratic majority. Where a nomination by either party is equivalent to an election, there is grave danger that the nominations may be secured by means well known to politicians. Special pains should be taken to guard against such a result, particularly in those districts where Republicans predominate. Fitness should be the controlling motive in the case of every nomination for these peculiarly non-political offices.

THE OUTLOOK.

President Depew is a close observer, and his tidings from the West and Southwest indicate a steady change in public opinion. One remark. contrasting the passionate intensity of feeling on the silver question in Southern States with the comparative indifference elsewhere, may possibly create a somewhat mistaken impression. There is no excitement now in commercial and financial centres, because it is thoroughly understood that the existing situation cannot be disturbed by new legislation favoring silver coinage until after the next Presidential election. In the financial and commercial world strong feeling would be shown at once if there were any danger, but it is believed that the people are gradually moving and will move toward a better knowledge of the question, and it is perceived that the deafening discussion within the Democratic party is intended for political effect exclusively. Each Democratic faction wants to get the upper hand within the party, and both fancy that Republicans can be drawn into the contest and weakened thereby.

Practical men know that there is not the least than there is already, for so much of it is lying idle now, and gravitates to monetary centres in cent per annum, that the accumulation is actu- ject she seeks to acquire a big silce of United ally embarrassing. The general advance in prices, States territory. ranging from 30 to 100 per cent in many important products, has occurred without any influence one way or the other from the silver markets, and the price of bullion has scarcely changed for two months or more, while cotton, wheat, hides and other products have made their sensational rise. There is nobody anxious to disturb the existing monetary situation except the theorists, whose fanaticism or ignorance blinds them to every experience. If this strange craze is passing away at the West and South, as Mr. Depew and others believe, it may happen that there will not be left enough of the money question to fight about when the Presidential election comes, unless the struggles of Democratic factions for the mastery carry them into open antagonism to each other.

The primary intention of those who stirred up this excitement was to divert public thought from the effects of tariff agitation. This was so League convention at Cleveland that many were disposed to adopt strong resolutions on the tariff Mr. Brookfield is a dangerous iconoclast. was found that the organic law of the body forbade attempts to make platforms for the party. But the feeling in the convention was none the less clearly manifested. That body was practically unanimous in desiring an uncompromising fight against Democratic fore the graduates of Yale, Union and other col- free-trade theories and Democratic blundering leges. == Memorial services for Professors and dishonesty in tariff-making. The work of the Now this sounds revolutionary. Mr. Brookfield Dana and Whitney were held at Yale University. last Democratic Congress, the industrial consequences of Democratic success in 1892, and of Republican success in 1894, will beyond question be brought before voters as the main issue in the campaign of 1896, no matter who may be the

The general improvement in business, as soon as a beaten Democratic Congress ceased to have power to do evil, is one of the most instructive events of this era. Its meaning will not be over looked by Republican journals and speakers, all may be sure, nor will the voters be slow to appreclate it. Indeed, it comes in such a shape as to impress, not merely the more intelligent, who are able to trace the effect of Democratic defeat in reviving confidence, but the more ignorant also, who may only see that Democratic victory in 1892 brought 20 per cent lower wages and Republican victory in 1894 brought 10 per cent higher wages. Whether the connection between the facts is fully understood or not, men remember their experience, and as a burned child dreads the fire. Democratic free trade. The greater the improvement in business may prove, the more impressive will be the contrast, and the stronger will be popular confidence in that party whose defeats are calamities and whose victories are blessings ored by long usage among practical politicians. to the people.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY. In February, 1825, the line dividing their North Thomas Smith is a Police Magistrate in the There was no mistaking it, and no one on either carry out policies pledged by parties and ap tribute to its validity to the extent of thousands of change, there would be no incentive for merof 1825. Great Britain recognized that fact. She dld not dispute the correctness of the boundary.

Her tacties underwent a sudden change, howver, in 1889. There was at that time no open he seems to have confidence in the popularity of challenge of the boundary, no claim for terri- his heresy, for he says: "When the administratorial extension, no request for a new survey. But the Canadians, always "more royal than the King," without a word of warning or of explana- "how have you administered your trust?" That tion, made a new map of that region, on which sounds like a defiant prophecy of the spread of they drew the boundary line in an entirely new this idea, that if all parties were deprived of place, arbitrarily arranged to suit themselves. patronage equally, all parties would be as well That was all. No new discoveries. No new survey. No new treaty. No consultation with the Power whose territory they were thus appropri- the people do judge the administration by the ating. Not so much as a civil "By your leave." They simply drew the line where they wanted it, and said that was where it should be. Forthwith Great Britain, following her colony's lead, changed her maps in like manner. For the last

for the development of the flaw she would have Treaty of 1825 meant what it said, and the bounmade a speedy voyage, as she had on one day dary should be where that instrument placed it run up to 482 knots, against 443, the biggest run | The British contention is that the treaty meant on the voyage out. By prompt action the broken not what it said, but something it did not say,

Nothing could be more explicit than the Treaty the timely letter of our London correspondent, of 1825. It says the boundary line "shall ascend who reports the impression produced by the along the channel called Portland Channel." But American steamship in England, and incidentally Great Britain now says not Portland but Behm comments on the liberal payments made by the Channel was meant. Why? Portland means British Government to the Cunard and White Portland. It does not mean Behm, any more than Hudson River means Hell Gate. Portland Channel was perfectly well known at that time by that name. It is a piece of gratuitous impertinence to say at this date, seventy years after, that Behm Channel was meant, and that Stratford Canning and Count Nesselrode negotiated and signed an important treaty without reading the text of it or knowing what it was about. Such a contention bears evident insincerity upon its face, just as did the tricky mapmaking of 1880. It is just such a device as that resorted to by the same land-grabbing Power in Venezuela, where Essequito is made to read

As in the Venezuelan case, too, the British motive is altogether patent. In Venezuela no movement for spoliation was made until gold had been discovered and the region was seen to be valuable. Then the British went in to gain control of the whole Orinoco Valley. So in Alaska. The old and true boundary was left undisturbed and unchailenged until great mineral wealth had been discovered. Then the British lines were arbitrarily advanced, to take in the rich region and secure control of the southern approaches to the great Yukon basin. The value of the territory in dispute, which covers an area of thousands of square miles, is almost beyond calculation. It has hundreds of miles of accessible coast, some of the richest fishing waters in the world, the chief coal mines of Alaska, and gold and other mineral deposits of inestimable wealth. Its coal alone makes it of singular importance to this country, for it is one of the two natural coaling stations we have on the Pacific Coast, The other is on Puget Sound, the entrance to which is dominated by the Gibraltar-like British fortresses of Esquimault. With the Alaska mines taken from us, and Puget Sound closed, we should not have an accessible coal field on the

entire coast. British and American surveying parties have now been in the field for some time, re-marking the rival boundary lines and collecting data for the final arguments over them. They are to finish their work this year, and soon thereafter we shall know to whom the coveted territory is henceforth to belong. It is intimated that the British surveyors are doing their work more thoroughly than ours, and will thus be able to present a stronger case. However that may occasion to desire more money in circulation and however the dispute may ultimately be decided, it is well to hear distinctly in mind how the case originated, by what methods Great Britain has pressed her claims, and with what ob-

PATRONAGE A CURSE!

The political heresy-hunters should keep an eye on Mr. William Brookfield. He holds high office in this town and is a dispenser of a large amount of patronage. He is like a city set upon t hill, and his light is seen from afar. His influence for good or evil is great. His utterances should be carefully scrutinized lest he spread abroad false doctrines. We are led to these remarks by the report of an interview with Commissioner Brookfield, which, it seems to us, cannot but be regarded by the professional politician as a wanton attack on what he holds fused to henor Oliver Cromwell. dearest, as undermining the most fundamental article of his political faith. The Commissioner's doctrine once implanted in the breast

He says, not once but repeatedly, that patronage is a curse, and adds: "It ought to be taken "not be partisan. There should be no considera-"tion of political parties in putting men in office." must be aware how Republican country newspapers are able simultaneously, and with a unabal inspiration, to become as passionately worked up over the appointment of a second assistant sub-clerk in a city department who does not enjoy the favor of the "organization" as if the salary had been diverted from their own coffers. They have no interest in that particular office and the uninitiated cannot see how protection, honest money or any other party principle is in He is well convinced that the end and aim of salaries to a lot of men who in return will work for some machine leader and enable him to satall those whose aid is necessary for the success satisfactory and rapid growth. But it has to l supremacy of his beliefs. That is a system honas Mr. Brookfield should understand. How would Mr. Platt get the support of district workers to build up a power which will enable him A characteristic example of British aggression to exact contributions from corporations if there s furnished in the pending dispute over the were no such thing as patronage, and how would Alaska boundary. The boundary itself is more he get the support of St. Lawrence County than seventy years old; the dispute, scarcely six. voters who do not care whether John Jones or American possessions was fixed, with precise city of New-York unless they think their prin particularity, in a treaty between Russia and ciples are bound up in the disposition of that Great Britain. It was made as clear on every office? If there were no patronage, but officers map as the line between England and Scotland. who had the fixing of policies were elected to bookkeeper went on with his work unconscious of pounds sterling every year. In 1867 the cenaries of either party to be workers in the dis-United States purchased Alaska from Russia. tricts, there would be no temptation to make pledges for the sake of breaking them, but men who had ideas about government would vote as their views dictated and the view of the majorbut continued thereafter, for twenty-two years, Ity would be carried out. That may seem very to respect it, politically and commercially, just nice. But what would become of Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt?

Mr. Brookfield may be a political heretic, but "tion of Mayor Strong draws to a close the pub-"lie will ask, not whom have you appointed, but off in everything that gives them legitimate reason for existence. If that prophecy is true, and work it does to make this city more worth living in instead of by what it does in enabling bosses. large and small, to build up machines, then the city will be better off. But that might bring something like honesty in politics, which has

CROMWELL AT WESTMINSTER.

The refusal of the British Parliament to honor the memory of Oliver Cromwell is one of the most amazing and most discreditable incidents in its recent history. How it was brought about is, of course, perfectly plain. It was done by the Irish vote. The Irish members, especially the Anti-Parnellites, reviving the animosities of enturies ago, were violently and implacably hostile to the proposed memorial. The Government had committed itself to the support of the scheme; but it feared that if it offended the Irish in this matter they would desert it in some critical division and turn it out of office. So, to stave off the inevitable defeat, and to hold on to power a little longer, Ministers voted against their own measure, at the dictation of their Nationalist allies. The result is something that must fill every 'rue Englishman with shame and humiliation

Irish hatred of Cromwell is easy enough to understand. He dealt with their ancestors in a cruel and ruthless manner; though, of course, Mr. McCarthy's likening him to the Duke of Alva merely a bit of that perfervid hyperbole of which Celtic orators are fond. Deplorable, doubtless, his conduct was. But whose was not in those days? It was an age of elemental passions. No one used mild measures when harsh ones would serve the purpose. Race, religion and politics were all a-clash together. For all that, we fancy more blood has been shed and more ruln wrought in that unhappy island through temporizing and trickery than through Cromwell's iron-handed despotism. It must be borne in mind, too, that the colonists planted there by Cromwell have greatly added to Ireland's glory, in industry and nmerce and culture. Indeed, they have contributed inestimably to the Home Rule cause. The man who invented obstruction in Parlia average is precisely the same as a week ago. ment, who discovered Parnell, and who was second only to that great leader in building up at Westminster the powerful Parliamentary party which for ten years has dominated British politics and has as its latest achievement forced the Government to refuse to honor Cromwell.

was a descendant of the Cromwellian colonists.

With all this, however, the Irish have a right execrate the memory of the Great Protector if they will. But what shall be said of Englishmen who join with them in doing so? Apart from that little Jacobite clique, which weeps ver Charles Stuart's grave once a year and reckons some Bayarian princess the rightful Queen of England, what party is there in the Kingdom which should not hold Cromwell in highest honor, and especially at this time, of all times? The Government party, Radical, Liberal or Gladstonian, as you will? The one issue on which it is going to appeal to the country is, "Down with the House of Lords!" In such campaign it should adopt Cromwell as its patron saint. The Liberal Unionists? Cromwell was their great prototype; the inventor of the Union they are striving to maintain. The Conservatives, Tories, Imperialists? Cromwell was the founder of the Imperial policy; the original Jingo. He first gave England a navy and a masterful place in international politics. Yet some of all three of these great parties voted not to henor Cromwell's memory. The full roll of the division is not before us. Probably the majority of 220 against the Cromwell memorial was chiefly Radical, Liberal and Gladstonian, and the minority of SI in favor of it chiefly Con-

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

servative and Unionist. But there was no doubt

a considerable breaking of party lines, so that

all are in a measure tarred with the same stick.

Let it go on the record. A few weeks ago the

German Reichstag refused to honor Otto von

Bismarck. Now the British Parliament has re-

ary, but this year is larger in June in either erect on the site up-to-date apartment-houses of the months January-April, inclusive, 26.9 per cent larger than last year, and only 8.6 per cent notice also that the prices of commodities, now of stocks, for the extreme caution of the last two such men as Senator Stewart, of Nevada. any way affected by the personality of that years so far reduced these throughout the counclerk. But the machine politician knows better. try that the first restoration of confidence in the future inspires purchases largely in excess of party existence is to get the Government to pay current requirements. But with good crops a

It is true that the betterment in crop prospects isfy his ambition for power or use his political might easily be misunderstood. Fears of injury influence for the acquirement of wealth. As are now known to have been much exaggerthere are not offices enough to go around among ated, and in most sections June has brought of such a scheme, the machine espouses such remembered that much injury was done which they will have a wholesome fear of votes for doctrines as are believed in by those whose sup- cannot be repaired. Not even the most favorport is needed, and the voter with party prin- able weather can entirely compensate for the ciples is led to believe that the possession of injury to winter wheat, which will not only the offices is in some way connected with the cut down the yield 60,000,000 bushels or more, but in some of the States has been so general that the purchasing power of the people will be much affected. Receipts of wheat continue fairly been 7,620,812 bushels, flour included, against 6,924,395 bushels last year, the increase having been wholly from Pacific States, as the Atlantic exports have been 2,200,000 bushels less than last year. The trice is still too high for large shipfrom the highest and 4% cents the last week.

itself implies a decrease of about 1,200,000 bales in the yield, and will be felt more seriously by the faith in them, but the loss may be considerable nevertheless. If it were not for the old cotton remaining, producers would gain more in price, but Northern mills have certainly and Southern prob- premiums with a vengeance. ably taken more cotton already than they will require for the rest of the crop year. European spinners held about 1,027,000 bales (of 400 pounds) June 1, according to Ellison, and besides the commercial stocks here and abroad are 3,029,178 bales American and 408,200 other cotton. British exports of goods to all countries in 1895 to June 1 were 2,082,000,000 yards, against 2,228,000,000 yards last year to the same date, a decrease of about 6.4

The manufacture in this country is thriving and further advances were recorded last week in on the whole surprisingly few. The woollen mills are also working out of their labor difficulties, and the demand for goods looks a shade better. The Washington mills advance prices 21/2 cents over last year for their Clay worsteds, which gives encouragement that some other advances may be six years, therefore, the matter has been in dis- been declared to be an iridescent dream, and tion prohibits, and some of the cheaper grades

weeks of June to 19,516,065 pounds, against 16,933,weeks of June to 19,515,005 pounds, against the sales of foreign have been 10,- plausible strangers who vend them. Thus the 631,700, against 7,764,800 in that year, and are much increased by speculative operations in view of the demand of Western holders for higher prices. Coates Brothers' circular of the 15th shows a rise in domestic prices averaging a third tematic discourse to the subject of bullion, speci-

The remarkable movement in iron and its prodof a cent. ucts does not abate. During the last week steel rails have been advanced \$2 per ton, wire nails from \$1 20 to \$1 50 per keg, cut nails as much, structural beams and angles about \$1 per ton, and Eastern bar iron the same, while Eastern and Southern furnaces have again advanced the price of pig iron 50 cents per ton. The associations or ombinations appear confident of heavy business through the year, but the combination in coke seems to have broken down, as the price does not rise to \$150, but has fallen to \$125 in contracts for the last half of the year. It is believed that labor questions have been adjusted, and a number of works are preparing to resume.

Although sterling exchange stands at the shipping point for gold, none goes out, though some surmise that the bond syndicate may find it advantageous to permit the export of a moderate amount before long. Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of officials to keep back payments until after the end of the fiscal year, disbursements have exceeded receipts \$1,000,000 in June, but the amount for the fiscal year will fall much further than usual below the actual cost of public service. Some money still comes hither from the interior, and extremely low rates are made, one loan of \$300,000 for forty-five days on mill paper at 112 per cent per annum. But the offerings of commercial loans are more liberal ow, and are taken much more freely by the banks where the time to maturity is not too long. The stock market has not been particularly active, though Granger stocks are strong, and the

Tammany Hall is now in favor of all the Democrats in the city "getting together." But it is the same old Tammany, and Democrats of an independent way of thinking will be likely to give the Wigwam a wide berth.

Intimately connected with the question of road improvement, which is attracting marked attention in many parts of the country, is the question of suitable tires for heavy and heavily loaded wagons. Mention was recently made of what is being done in Rochester, where a new ordinance on the subject will go into effect on July 1. Chieago has also wrestled with the problem, but less successfully. Some time ago an ordinance was passed in that city fixing widths of tire to correspond with the weight of wagons, but the owners of trucks, etc., had sufficient influence with the Common Council to secure its repeal, and now any sort of tires may be used anywhere in the city save in the parks. The policy is a foolish one, and one of the Chicago papers, in commenting on it, says that "since the wide-tire bill was passed and repealed the damage done "by these narrow tires and paid for by the taxpayers is sufficient to buy all the wagons using narrow tires and all the horses and their harness. Besides this, it would nearly pay the wages of the drivers. All this destruction has to be made good by the taxpayers. If wide tires were in use, not half this damage would be occasioned, and it would be better for the horses and the wagons." This way of putting the matter is true and forcible. Wide tires must come with good pavements and good highways if the streets and roads are to be kept in good condition. European cities point the way for us in this reform, and we should take pattern by their ex-

Altgeld has called a special session of the Illinois Legislature. Just think of a self-respecting man having to obey Altgeld's summons!

It is a pity that some patriotic son of Harvard The brighter crop prospects, which have does not come forward to arrange for the reconof the average voter, would lead to the destruction of the average voter, would lead to the destruction of the average voter, would lead to the destruction of the average voter, would lead to the destruction of the average voter, would lead to the destruction of the average voter. tion of machines organized for the reward and stimulated trade and industry in almost every of that ancient London inn known as "The consequent encouragement at public expense of branch. Thus the most experienced Western Queen's Head," which in 1637 was owned by John clearly perceived by the Republicans of the faithful servants of private personages. That observers note a marked improvement in the Harvard, afterward the founder of the famous strikes not only at ideals, but at institutions. demand for goods and in replenishment of deal- university that bears his name. It dates back ers' stocks, which halted for a time when the to the days of Chaucer, to the reigns of the great crops were considered in doubt. Natural-ly the industries are helped by this enlarging old galleries, worm-eaten rafters and balustrades "out of the hands of the Mayor and the heads of demand, the more as it comes at a time when and dark-wainscoted sleeping-rooms are redolent "departments and intrusted entirely to the Civil business usually relapses into midsummer dul- with associations of bygone centuries, as well as "Service Commissioners. Appointments should ness. Signs of the customary shrinkage are not with the dust of those countless travellers who wanting, but are this year modified by the con- have sought its shelter from the time of the tinuance of demand beyond its usual time. The Crusades down to the present day. It was one daily average of payments through the principal of the few hostelries of the kind that escaped clearing houses, which was \$187,800,000 in the the rayages of the great fire of 1676, and is now whole year 1892, fell in June 5 per cent lower about to be demolished by that iconoclast of than in May and 15 per cent lower than in Janu- the era, the modern builder, who proposes to

> "I have just as much right to demand that the smaller than in 1892. It is of much interest to Government pay me ten cents for my five-cent cotton as the silver-mine owners have to demand but slightly lower than last year, average 6.3 that fifty cents' worth of silver be stamped one per cent lower than two years ago. Much of | dollar," Such, in substance, is the opinion of exthe gain in business is evidently due to renewals | Governor Bullock, of Georgia, on the antics of

Criticisms upon the practice of the Navy Department of giving premiums to designers and shipbuilders were common a couple of years ago, and resulted in an investigation of the subject by a committee of Congress. It was shown that through the authority of Congress there had been paid to builders of sixteen of the new Navy vessels a total of \$1,851,584 in premiums, or that much over and above the contract prices. The largest amount was paid to the builders of the Columbia, she having carned a premium for speed amounting to \$350,000. Some of those who gave testimony before the Committee of Congress declared that the system of paying premiums for horse-power or speed was stly, unnecessary and calculated to promote dangerous tendencies, and that the legislation by Congress in that direction was unwise, extravagant and reckless. The committee, in its report, said that it did not desire to express approval or disapproval of the policy of allowing premiums, but submitted the evidence with a report summarizing it. Whether or not Conments, though it has dropped nearly 10 cents gress was influenced by the testimony taken when it authorized the construction of three Corn has declined a cent, and pork about 75 | new torpedo-boats did not appear in "The Congressional Record," but it is suggested by the slowness with which bids are being filed that up for the reduction in cotton acreage, which by the conditions do not suit those who build ships. The stipulation is that the boats must have a speed of twenty-six knots, and no premium is producers in some States if the rains recently re- to be allowed for any excess of speed; but should ported deprive them of a fair return from the the speed fall below twenty-six knots, then a acreage left. The speculative reports are so ex- penalty of \$10,000 per knot will be deducted from travagant and hysterical that nobody puts much | the contract price. Another condition is that should the speed fall below twenty-five knots the boats may be rejected by the Government. The builders think that this is abolishing

The decision to crown the Brooklyn City Hall with what will be practically a replica of the old cupola will be generally commended. The old cupola corresponded with the general style of the building, and made a tasteful and harmonious

A pious Maine lumberman recently purchased a gold brick of a plausible and seemingly opulent stranger, getting it at a reduced rate in there appeared to be a handsome profit. The brick many kinds of goods. A few strikes interfere, but | turned out as usual, greatly to the surprise of the purchaser, who supposed that all bullion of that kind was issued by the United States Treasury and was as good as the metal of which it pretended to be composed. It was subsequently learned that the only reading which the lumberman in question had permitted himself for the made, though in most goods the foreign competi- last twenty years was the printed copies of Talmage's sermons, which reached him weekly, con-

under control by alternating the screws. But pute. The American contention is that the when we have honest politics, what shall we do are lower than a year ago. Sales of wool containing any amount of religious precept and ago. for the double-ways of the double sum of seven or eight thousand dollars, which might have been saved to him if his favorite parson had devoted a single exhaustive and sysfying its different varieties and showing the kinds that ought to be avoided as an investment. As Talmage has talked about nearly everything, religious and other, in the last quarter of a century it seems strange that he has not taken the trouble to unveil to his hearers and readers the wicked schemes of the gold brick man, as well as the lightning rod man and other itinerary workers of iniquity. As he seems to possess a monopoly of instruction in some cases, it is desirable that his lessons should include the whole round of inculcation if he wants to protect his disciples from parting unwisely with their money. The Biddeford lumberman will now doubtless widen some what his range of reading, and perhaps subscribe to the local papers, which ought to possess a measure of light and leading on those secular points which the sermons of Talmage have hitherto conspicuously lacked.

PERSONAL.

Speaking of the late Henry H. Houston, of Philae-delphia, "The Ledger," of that city, says: "His benevolence flowed in many quiet channels, and by his death its grateful recipients will lose a sympathetic, generous and constant friend. He was sensible to the cry of distress, and the friend of a worth cause. His recent gift of Houston Hall to the university is a memorial to his deceased son, to whom he was devotedly attached, as a touching reminder of his deep parental affection and his friendship for the institution. Shunning publicity, simple in his manners and habits of life, without assumption, mindful of his obligations as a citizen, jealous of the interests of his State and city, avoiding no duty, appalled by no responsibility, a good man has departed." ble to the cry of distress, and the friend of a worth

"The Boston Transcript" says that the Rev. Nicholas P. Gliman, who has for several years edited "The Literary World" with distinguished ability, has been appointed to the new chair of sociology at the Unitarian School at Meadville, Penn., recently founded by Mrs. Caleb Brewster Heckley in memory of her husband. Mr. Gilman will assume the duties of his new position September 1. He will retain the editorship of "The New World," however. Mr. Gilman's successor as Editor of "The Literary World" will be his predecessor, the Rev. Edward Abbott.

Phineas Moses, who died in Cincinnati the other day, at the age of ninety-seven, was one small band of plous Israelites who organized the first Hebrew congregation in Cincinnati, on January 18, 1824. He was also one of the few persons who saw Napoleon when he was exiled to the island of St. Helena.

At the recent commencement of Johns Hopkins University two gifts were announced in memory of the late Professor George Huntington Williams, who was a son of Robert S. Williams, of Utica. Mrs. Mary Wood Williams, his widow, gave a sum sufficient to establish a lectureship in commemoration of her husband, and the trustees of the university have invited as the first lecturer Sir Ar bald Gelke, of London, director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, and one of Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, and one of the most eminent of living geologists. On the same occasion a fine oil portrait of Professor Williams was presented to the university by a Memorial Committee, representing Dr. Williams's former students and colleagues. Professor William B. Clarke, who was Dr. Williams's assistant and his successor as professor of geology, made the pre-sentation address, and the gift was accepted by C. Morton Stewart, president of the trustees.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In Warwick, Mass., the other day, Mrs. Weisner, a Christian scientist, challenged Paul Goldsbury to clasp hands, the one that held on longest to be the victor. The clasp was not broken for eighteen hours, and then by outsiders. As the hours went on their friends remonstrated with them, but to no purpose. Signs of mental disturbance came after a night of hand-clasping, and friends who had watched them meanwhile constantly entreated them to desist. In the morning sharp words were spoken by friends, and in consequence Goldsbury and Mrs. Weisner went to the village commons, all the time clasping hands. There the friends determined that couple should be parted by force if necessary, and Postmaster Sandson and William Shepardson told Mrs. Weisner and Goldbury that force would he employed unless the contest was stopped. They declined to unclasp hands, and then Sandson took Goldbury by the arm and pulled him from the commons to the street, but the clasp was unbroken By main force the two men then parted the contestants. In order to subdue Goldsbury it necessary to take him to his summer home and tie him. He is still under the care of a nurse.

not old enough to accept me."
Mr. Flathers," said the maiden, "I had not the least intention of saying that I was not old enough to accept you. I was about to remark, in fact, that I was old enough not to accept you."—(Indianapolis Journal.

Dr. R. Beverly Cole, the newly elected president of the American Medical Association, who has just returned to San Francisco after visiting the leading medical schools of the country, has this to say about the result of his examination: "Speaking without my notes, much upset as I am, and with no reference whatever to the intellect governing these colleges, I think, if I remember rightly, the institution which impressed me as the best equipped was the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-Second, I think probably Magill University, of Montreal, was the most perfect; then, perhaps, Poronto, Harvard, Ann Arbor, the University of Pennsylvania and Rush Medical College, Chicago.

A little unnecessary excitement has been aroused lately by the discovery that some Birmingham metal manufacturers have been making idols to be worshipped by the heathen in India. They probably executed orders for which they were well paid, and it was hardly their business to stipulate that their wares should be used for ornament only. Besides, before we are too hard on the heathen, we should remember that if their idols of gold and sliver were melted down and sent to the mint, they would reappear disguised as coin of the realm, and a good many Christians would worship them then.—(Iron Age.

"The Bookman" says that Laurence Hutton, ir writing an article for "Harper's Weekly" on the recent library consolidation in this city, found in his final proof a very glowing sentence descriptive of "Mr. Lenox's vest button." Mr. Hutton had no of "Mr. Lenox's vest button." recollection of having eulogized any portion of Mr. Lenox's garments, and on sending for his copy found that the original read "Mr. Lenox's vast Ibsen's portrait bore the legend, "The Master," but the intelligent compositor, apparently with an eye to the hand-mirror into which Ibsen is gazing, very nearly sent the picture to press described as

Delicate.—"Mister," said Reginald de Bumme to the man who looked as if he must be a college professor, "have you the price of a shave to spare," "Why, what do you want with a shave?" "I didn't say I wanted a shave. I said I wanted the price of a shave. The price of a shave bein ten cents, and the price of a drink bein' ten cents, the two phrases are practically synonymous, and I merely took the liberty of substituting one for the other for the sake of euphony. See?"—(Washington Star.

"The San Francisco Post" tells of a firm in that city which furnishes stereotyped reading matter the country papers. It recently wrote to one of its customers, requesting that a half-dozen or so columns of the boiler plate furnished about a year before be returned in accordance with agreement, as the metal was needed for recasting. In reply the gentleman who acted in the capacity of proprietor, editor-in-chief, business manager, reporter, metal as soon as it is worn out. I have only had a good deal longer than that, especially as I don't use it all every week. One week I run 'A Slick Hotel Beat,' 'Hindoo Proverba,' 'The Immortality of Jokes' and 'Hints for the Farmer.' The next week I use 'Domestic Happenings,' though they are get-ting pretty old now; 'Coast News Itemized,' 'Money in the Banks' and that column on 'Common Medi-cines.' I will order some new stuff as soon as this

It is sad to see the dear old minstrel joke of "eat-It is sad to see the dear old minstre! Joke of "cating what one can and canning what one can't" revamped to fit Delaware peaches, and given out as
coming fresh from Bryn Mawr. Sadder still is it
to see it quoted as a proof that the college woman
is witty. It is a joke tottering with age. Indeed,
it is said that Eve said to Adam in the garden
that "We will eat what figs we can, and can what
we can't." Certainly they believe that in California,
whence, by-the-way, very good canned figs come.—
(Boston Transcript.

Hard Up-This daily grind of work is making me

Wiggins-Well, if you were the right kind of metal, grinding would sharpen you.